

National Climate Change and Environment Fund (FONERWA)
Full Project Document (PD)
COVER SHEET

(Attach this sheet to the front of your submission. *Please do not exceed one A4 side of paper.*)

Project Title	Integrated project of Ecosystem rehabilitation and green Village Promotion
Project Summary (In 75 words or less please summarise what your project intends to achieve and how)	Soil erosion resulting from deforestation with subsequent biodiversity loss are the major environmental challenges affecting communities in Nyabitekero Sector of Nyamasheke District. This situation is exacerbated by climate related pressures such as unpredictable rainfall that has in turn led to loss of lives and property. This project thus intends to build community's resilience through provision of environmentally friendly practices that minimize soil erosion while improving livelihoods.
Anticipated Start Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	01/07/2015
Project Duration (in months)	24 months
Funding Requested (RWF)	725,124,000 rwf
Name of Lead Organisation	NYAMASHEKE DISTRICT
Type of Organisation, which best describes the Lead Organisation (please select only one box)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government Institution <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector Enterprise <input type="checkbox"/> Academic Institution <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)
Partner Institutions	-REMA, APEFA, GREEN COVER INITIATIVE & GREEN GROWTH ADVOCATE
Full Office Address	Western Province Nyamasheke District PO.Box 72 Nyamasheke E-mail:nyamashekedistrict@nyamasheke.gov.rw
Website Address (if applicable)	www.nyamasheke.gov.rw
Contact Person (the person who will have ultimate responsibility and be accountable for delivering this project)	HABIYAREMYE PIERRE CELESTIN , Position: District Executive Secretary Email:petercelestin@gmail.com Tel:+250788499619/0788658803

Is this a resubmission of an earlier submitted PD (if so please provide details)	Yes
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For Internal Purposes Only: *To be Completed by the Fund Manager*

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Technical Appraisal Score: _____ **Rank:** _____

**National Climate Change and Environment Fund (FONERWA)
Full Project Document (PD)**

(Please provide a complete answer to each question, even if the answer is duplicated elsewhere. This PD should not exceed 35 sides of A4 size paper.)

SECTION 1: INFORMATION ABOUT THE APPLICANT

Q 1.1 What is the Lead organisation's total number of full-time employees?

Nyamasheke District has 50 full time employees working at the head office and different administrative Sectors and cells.

Q 1.2 What is your organisation's experience of managing similar projects or activities (*please explain why you think your organisation and partners are capable of managing the project*)?

Nyamasheke District has qualified and experienced permanent staff in environment and natural resources management as detailed in the list of key staff hereunder. Apart from the permanent staff, the district has instituted a strategy of involving local communities in the management of their environment whereby from the village to the district level there are committees in charge of environment and natural resources protection. It is in this line that Nyamasheke District has a Task force in charge of forest which has made it possible for a number of environment and forest related issues to be solved. Due to great advocacy a good number of Community Cooperatives have been established and are already dealing with land, forest and water related issues. The District believes that the experience of the committees mentioned above coupled with determination of existing cooperatives will inspire the implementation of this project.

In addition there are at least two cooperatives that deal with environment related issues at each sector of Nyamasheke District. This enables the District to deal with tree nursery bed preparation and as well as animal husbandry. This expertise will certainly be tapped into during project implementation phases. Some of the cooperatives that will work with the Project are following:

1.KOAIKA (cooperative of tree nursery preparation in Kagano). With 5 years of experience in handling seedlings, this cooperative neighbours Nyabitekeroi sector. Thus this project will benefit from its experience.

2.KOBICYA(cooperative of Tree nursery preparation and forest management). This cooperative is also known for handling forest management where it specialises in seedlings preparation and forest management.

3.TWITEZIMBERE KU BIDUKIKIJE(cooperative of Fishing and environment protection in Nyabitekeroi sector). This cooperative's main goal is to create environmental awareness of communities and sustainable fishing in Lake Kivu.

4.TWONGERIBIDUKIKIJE (cooperative of Tree nursery and land management in Nyabitekeroi Sector). As the name states, this cooperative main activities are seedlings preparation and tree planting

5. TUGANAMAJYAMBERE (cooperative of tree nursery preparation in Nyabitekeroi sector). It aims at development through tree nursery preparation in the Nyabitekeroi sector and its surroundings.

6. COKINYA (cooperative of fishing and environment protection in Nyabitekeroi). This cooperative has more than five years of sustainable fishing in Lake Kivu.

In addition, the District has one stop centre which deals with all cross cutting issues including; land management, forestry and environmental protection and development. This centre works closely with the planning and finance unit. The harmonious working relationship with these different

departments has enabled the district to ably coordinate all projects operating (although implemented by other stakeholders) in all the spheres of the district development. This one stop centre allows the district to avoid duplication of actions implementation but also harmonization and prioritization of project actions.

The table below shows some of the projects that were or are still ongoing with the coordination of the district. It should be noted that the focus was put to projects related to poverty reduction and environmental management as they are related to this particular project. Whereas the table presents a snapshot of the projects, the timeframe, implementing and or funding partner, costs involved and implementation status, lesson learnt from these projects are briefly discussed later on.

Table 1: List of Projects Implemented by Nyamasheke District and Partners

Project title	Execution period	Total project budget	Execution %	PARTNERS
1. Construction of 12 rainwater harvesting tanks in Nyamasheke District (2008	8,000,000	100%	DEMP
2. Rehabilitation of 250ha of radical terraces in Gihombo and Kilimbi sectors of Nyamasheke District	2008	280,937,049	100%	DEMP, MINALOC LODA
3. Protection of 2 lake kivu tributaries (Kamiranzovu and Kilimbi)	2008	5,872,028	85%	DEMP
4. Protection of lake Kivu watershed Kagano Kanjongo and Macuba	2008	2,713,529	100%	DEMP
5. Elaboration of district forest management plan	2008	4,266,000	100%	ENAFOR
6. Purchase and distribution of 50 cows for people relocated from lake buffer zone.	2009	36,618,218	100%	DEMP
7. Rehabilitation of 50ha Radical terraces in Mahembe Sector	2011-2012	57,952,000	96.60%	MINALOC/LODA-VUP
8. Road rehabilitation 27.5km in Cyato sector	2011-2012	59,437,152	100%	MINALOC/LODA-VUP
9. Radical terracing on 68ha in Gihombo sector	2011-2012	51,559,430	85.30%	MINALOC/LODA-VUP

10. Radical terraces in Rangiro sector at 80ha	2011-2012	87,605,331	95%	MINALOC/LODA-VUP
11. construction of integrated handcraft in kagano sector center (ongoing)	2014	190,000,000	70%	MINECOFIN
12. Yove IDP model Village	Ongoing	69,000,000	70%	MINALOC / LODA
13. Gisakura-Nyamirundi water pipeline	2008	1,300,000,000	100%	MININFRA
14. Kilimbi Marshland irrigation	Ongoing	600,000,000	65%	MINAGRI/LWH-RSSP
15. Ngwinurebe Model Village(53 houses) constructed	2012	180,000,000	100%	REDCROSS/RWANDA
16. Reforestation activities and maintenance in Nyamasheke District(PAREF)	2009-2013	1,700,000,000	100%	MINIRENA/PEREFNL

Lesson learned from the course of actions of above Projects.

Although many lessons have been drawn for the execution of these projects, a few are discussed for illustrative purposes with focus to those that are relevant to the implementation of this project.

With the aim to integrate environment with development and promote sustainable livelihoods using different mechanisms as stipulated in their rationale, most of the above projects have enabled the district to learn from their implementation. Lesson learned were in turn used to inform this project design and will still be **useful** during implementation. The most common lesson learned from these projects was that community involvement at all stages of the project lifespan is determinant for its success. This is the reason to why we are resolved to work with communities in all the stages of the project. For instance, at the beginning of this project, the concept derived from communities engagement meetings highlighted in table 2 were based upon to come up with this project. Community involvement helped in identifying pressing environmental issues as well as mechanisms to curb or limit their effects.

Another lesson learned upon which this project was shaped is that that certain basics must be in place if capacity building is to happen successfully. As hinted above the this project will benefit from the know how wealth within the district staff and communities from Nyabitekeri Sector and other bordering sectors during implementation. Another lesson that informed the design of this project is that simple innovations can deliver great and sustainable results if locally relevant. For example, lessons learned from fish farmers. The fish project in Nyabitekeri Sector is a vivid example as most of their dwellers livelihoods rely on Lake Kivu .

The district will also collaborate with partners with experience and expertise in similar projects which constitutes the strength of district to implement this project. Some of the most recent similar projects implemented by districts partners include:

1. Sebeya river bank protection and their tributaries with agroforestry trees plantation,

- bamboo plantation in Rubavu District, Kanama Sector, recently implemented by APEFA;
2. Lake Muhazi shores protection in GITI, BUKURE, RWAMIKO sectors, in Gicumbi District by planting agroforestry trees with erosion controls techniques implemented by APEFA.

The partner organization, GCI, also has experience in working on climate change related projects. Green Cover Initiative (GCI) Rwanda is a local NGO that has been implementing community based climate change adaptation initiatives for the past 3 years. GCI has implemented similar initiatives in Bugesera District funded by UNDP/Global Environmental Facility Fund (GEF) and Rulindo District funded by African Women Development Fund (AWDF). The AWDF project was part of the Women Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives. The projects combined have increased the income of 1,600 beneficiaries through the improvement of agricultural yield due to the use of organic manure and water resource management in vegetable production. In addition, through the planting of agroforestry, the reduction and control of soil erosion and the regulation of the microclimate the projects have increased milk production due to high quality of fodder from agro-forestry trees.

Also the pivotal role of local institutions in the execution of all these projects (as elaborated in the project lesson learned list), was the foundation to suggest that all the project phases will be implemented or facilitated by existing structure frameworks within the district and sector levels. The same structure makes it possible for lesson learned to be documented and distributed across projects and partners. Sharing information has not only prevented projects duplication but also monitoring and expansion of successful projects to other areas. It is in this that the project has been emulated from what has been achieved from similar projects that have been implemented elsewhere in Nyamasheke District.

Q 1.3	List the name, position, and email of key personnel involved in the project, such as the project executive, project manager, and core technical staff. (Provide a CV for each of the key personnel as an attachment to this PD)
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A. Project steering Committee

1. Vice Mayor in charge of Economic Development
He will act as the President of Project steering Committee.
2. District Executive Secretary and Chief Budget Manager:
He will act as project Chief Budget Manager with coordination of technical activities and financial management.
3. Permanent Secretary of Joint Action Development Forum (JADF) in Nyamasheke District
4. Project manager
5. District environmental facilitator: secretary of committee.

B. Project Executive Committee

1. Project Manager: Project Coordinator is among key project staff who will be hired prior project implementation.

Other key staff include:

2. Professional in Charge of Forests;
He will follow up activities related to forest and Agro forest management.

3. Professional in Charge of Environment and Water;
He will act as a Permanent Secretary of Project Executive Committee and follow up activities related to the natural resources activities.
4. District Agronomist
5. Director of finance
6. Representatives of NGO partners (APEFA ,GCI Rwanda and Green Growth).

DETAILS ON MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE OF THIS PROJECT ARE HEREWITH ATTACHED(ANNEX 4) and details on key personals on annex :2

Q 1.4	Lead Organisational Finances. Provide a copy of these from the most recent audited annual accounts (income and expenditure statement & balance sheet in RWF, as well as the main sources of funding) as an attachment to this PD.
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See attached

SECTION 2: INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT

Q 2.1	Why is the project needed(<i>clearly state the problem this project will address and the evidence base for its justification. Where possible, refer to international, national and/or sectoral strategies.</i>) ?
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According to the preliminary results of the National Census conducted in August 2012 and published in December 2012, the total population of Nyamasheke increased from an estimated 325,032 in 2002 to 383,138 in 2012.

Nyamasheke has population density of 326 persons per square kilometer. The increase in the population represents a growth rate of 1.7% between 2002 and 2012, and a 17.9% increase in the total population over the same period. Males represent 47% of the population whilst females represent 53% of the population. The demographics of Nyamasheke are comparably well when considering the national level and the province level.

In the results of the Third Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey of 2011 (EICV3), the main finding was that poverty reduced in Rwanda from 56.9% to 44.9% between 2007 and 2011. The report also contained poverty levels estimated at District level. Nyamasheke ranks as the District with the second highest proportion of the population under the poverty line at 63% well above the National level. This proportion is still high compared to MDG-(Goal-1) target.

The national level average is 24.1% and the objective is to **move below 10% in the next 5 years**, which will be even more challenging for Nyamasheke and this will require **exceptional intervention**

The data reveal that the majority of people in Nyamasheke District depend on rain-fed subsistence agriculture (90%) (EICV3 Nyamasheke District). Climate change considerably affects their productivity and result in endless poverty. These problems were explained by the community themselves during consultations and summarized in the table below.

Table 2: Problems and Proposed Interventions as suggested from Preliminary stakeholders meetings

Environment problems	Interventions proposed	Evidence based on different strategies
<p>1.High steep terrain of the landscape and shallow and vulnerable arable soil that lead to low agricultural productivity</p> <p>2.Depletion of lake kivu water by invading its buffer zone</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting forestry trees - Demarcation of lake buffer zone by Planting bamboo and demarcation line 	MDG PILLAR -7
Access to clean water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Installation of rainwater harvesting tanks - 	Environment and natural resource sector strategic plan
Soil erosion often caused by unpredictable rainfall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progressive terracing - Rehabilitation of ravines 	Environment and natural resource sector strategic plan
No tree cover or any other greening activities in the "Umudugudu"	Planting fruit tree and other agroforestry trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MDG PILLAR -1 - NYAMASHEKE distirct development plan(DDP)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No water catchment facilities - Increased burden of climate-sensitive disease(waterborne disease) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progressive terracing - water tanks installation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environment and natural resource sector strategic plan - NYAMASHEKE distirct development plan - Water policy in Rwanda - MDG PILLAR 1-
Deforestation caused by : use of firewood for cooking at household level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of biogas digester 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MGD PILLAR -7 - NYAMASHEKE DDP - EDPRS2
Poverty in community caused by lack of livelihood option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of ruminants - Sustainable fish farming using cages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MDG PILLAR -1 - EDPRS 2
Insufficient land to cultivate(majority possess <0.5ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of modern model of banana field with high productivity and zero grazing technics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EDPRS2' - NYAMASHEKE DDP - MDG PILLAR 1-

In addition this project comes to facilitate implementation of the District Development Plan(2013-2018)

- ❖ Development of productive agriculture focusing on high value agricultural crops especially horticulture which is a potential for export and likely to be more rewarding than existing cash crops. This will include developing value chains for key commercial crops including tea, coffee, fruits vegetables, and Banana
- ❖ Reinforcing participation of vulnerable people in the social economic and development activities of the District.
- ❖ Promotion of other forms of energy apart from fuel wood especially the use of biogas (300 bio digester from 2015-2017), solar and other energy saving technologies. This will be linked to the planned increase of livestock in the district.
- ❖ Creation of income generating activities leading to creation of 6,147 jobs up to by2017
- ❖ Increase rate of habitat in grouped settlement to 100%.
- ❖ Construction of 1000 water tanks and 5000 retaining water (*rudumburi*)
- ❖ Scaling up home grown initiatives such as Girinka, small livestock to poor households
- ❖ Construction of 100 fish ponds and 1000 floating cages are also targeted
- ❖ Facilitate trade especially promotion of cross border trade. The district will facilitate construction of 2 modern markets and a supermarket by Public Private Partnership. Cross border trade will also be promoted mainly in livestock development and development of a meat market to serve the neighboring Districts and the DRC.
- ❖ Providing economic support services to youth at the District level. Economic services will focus on creating 10,000 off farm employment opportunities.
- ❖ Corrective measures to prevent further environment degradation. Some key interventions will be carried out to rehabilitate damaged or degraded environment, these include: increasing the number of hectares for agro forestry and forestry tree planting to 15,000 ha with 1,000ha for forestry and planting 800,000 fruit trees, planting of reeds(a French Cameroon specie) and bamboo around shores of aLAake Kivu on 600ha, protecting riverbanks and watersheds, preventing pollution and waste management, establishing erosion control mechanisms including construction of 3,000ha of radical terraces 47000ha anti- erosive ditches and plant anti-erosive trees.

Q 2.2 What change is this project intended to achieve (*state specific objectives, expected results/impact and long-term legacy? To address the core environment and climate change objectives of the project, it would be helpful to refer to national and sectoral climate change and environment objectives. Provide measurable indicators, within a log-frame matrix. In addition, make a note of the expected impacts on employment and poverty reduction, as well knowledge and technological transfer.*)?

The objective of the integrated project is to minimise the harms of environmental pressures among the most vulnerable communities of Nyabitekeri. In other words the project intends to build the resilience of these communities and improve their livelihoods. This will be done by protecting land from soil erosion and enabling them to apply environmental friendly practices and green technologies such as of alternative renewable sources of energy and rain water harvesting techniques. These practices will in turn provide the same community with alternative activities that not only generate income but also protect their land. On the other side these activities will be going in line with Nyamasheke DDP 2013-2018, ENR Sector strategy, MDG objective 7, and EDPRS 2.

The project objectives will be achieved through the following outputs:

Output 1: Land management and soil erosion control strengthened

In order to reduce soil erosion on the steep slopes and enhance sustainable soil productivity in the Lake Kivu watershed, this project will be developing progressive terraces on 400 ha. The area will be planted by various agro forestry trees species including GREVILLEA Robusta, ACCACIA **angussitissina** and CEDRELLA Serrata, (Soil Nitrogen fixing species) will be planted on **100 ha**. **Another 200 has will be forested by** EUCALYPTUS Microcorys, CALLITRIS Robusta with focus of Ravine area. The rationale of planting different tree species is to reduce risks of disease extermination of one specie but also increase soil productivity. Different species highlighted above will be planted and monitored. Basically 300, 000 seedlings of agro forestry seedlings will be produced along with 100,000 of forestry seedlings as well as 100,000 seedlings of fruits.

similar projects mainly DEMP that was implemented in Kagano, Kanjongo and kilimbi sectors of Nyamasheke District, these species proved to be the best as because they meets perform two functions, i.e; of protection of the soil and serving as raw material for artisanal handcraft. This species together with the Pennisetums are known to serve as boundary and favourable for different biodiversity species.

Above actions altogether will create around 500 jobs hence improving the livelihoods of the targeted communities. This is justified by the fact that the course of actions of the entire project will make it possible for corollaries. First biodiversity will increase due to the increase of forest cover and stability. This in turn will attract nature based tourism such as aquatic bird species. The planted bamboo would also be used for handcrafts which can be sold to tourists. The pennisetum planted will be used as fodder nutrients for livestock by local farmers. This will help in avoiding conflicts between people and the natural resources as they will be able to benefit directly from the bamboo and pennisetum in a sustainable manner.

1. The indicator related to land management and soil erosion control will be measured by the Number of ha covered with progress terraces and Number of ha covered by Forestry and agro forestry trees. There will be also rehabilitation of 50 ha of ravines (gullies) flowing into the shores of Kivu Lake.
2. Construction of Progressive terraces covering 50 ha. This project targets to minimise the risks of soil control measures and agricultural productivity. Progressive terraces were introduced upon request of local community themselves. 50ha are not enough for the entire community, but once succeeded it will be a model to others for duplication in other area.
3. Reforestation comes at this moment not only as response to national target of increasing forest cover by 30% but also mitigation of climate change that would result in moderate rainfall pattern.
4. Gullies introduced in this project were created by rainwater runoff on sloppy hills which surround Lake Kivu. To rehabilitated them brings a lot of benefit like watershed stabilisation and prevention of polluting Lake Livu ,.....

Output 2: Alternative renewable energy sources introduced and rainwater harvesting systems installed

Renewable energy was introduced in this project to combat deforestation by reducing the rate of using wood biomass resources. This output involves constructing **60** bio-digesters and their operational system, **150** rainwater harvesting tanks and their operational system. Activities under this output are expected to start by the second quarter of the first year and will be completed in

the fourth quarter of the second year. It will be measured using the following indicators: (1) Number of households connected to and using gas from biogas digesters; (2) Number of women headed households connected to water harvesting tanks”.

Output 3: Livelihood opportunities and food security with a focus on vulnerable groups enhanced and sustained

comes to empower local communities by initiating local development activities that provide alternative livelihoods while protecting the environmental resources. It will be achieved by providing **60 cows** distributed to poor households able to feed them. These cows will later contribute to proper functioning of bio digesters mentioned in output 2. Cowshed will be constructed by district as support to target beneficiaries.(modalities of support and beneficiary contribution will be determined prior project starts). Secondly **240 pigs will be distributed** to vulnerable households selected based on community needs. It should be noted that pigs have been chosen due to their rapid reproduction and hence quick benefits. Finally floating cage will be developed not only for fishing benefit but also to provide alternative to off farm activities (60 jobs are estimated to be created under this output), increased productivity of fishand solution to malnutrition among many families in Nyamasheke District. **40 cages** will be managed by cooperatives already in place. The choice of this action was based on previous experience from other cooperatives that are familiar in aquaculture highlighted above. The experienced cooperatives will be source of not only experience in the implementation of the project but also ways to look after needed fingerlings. Initially the purchase and transport of 76,800 Tilapia niloticus fingerlings will be sourced from Butare whereas the fingerlings will require 933 Kgs of feeds per cage for a period of 6 months. For the preliminary phase of six months the feeds will be purchased by the project funds but cooperatives will be required to start purchasing the feeds by themselves as they will have managed to secure funds from the sale of the first production. It should be noted Feeds are available locally mainly in Rubavu, Kigali and Rwamagana.

Q 2.3	How will the project objectives be achieved <i>(include a detailed Work Plan as an appendix highlighting key deliverables and activities and responsibilities. Clearly describe the approach and methodology to be followed and the sequence of activities planned.)?</i>
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Approach and methodology

1. The project has already started adopting a participatory approach with the communities of Nyabitekeroi sector of Nyamasheke District which promotes their ownership. This ensures that local population will contribute to better implementation of the project if the district gets fund.
 - a. Local communities were the first ones to approach the district through their representative at the district council because soil erosion was affecting in a number of ways. After that, a series of consultation and meetings were held with local communities and the private sector to reassess the problems, assess needs and define local interventions. They showed interest in environment management project as explained in the outcomes. Some of the women consulted lead single headed families with financial difficulties lacking especially their children’s school fees and health insurance. Most of local population (especially youth and women who are the majority) welcomed the job opportunity, the potential artisanal handicraft and the long-term increased soil productivity eventually resulting from the top soil erosion reduction in Nyabitekeroi Sector through different methods planned in this project. Youth in particular are jobless and need to be able to sustain themselves (self-resilience as promoted by our Government) by starting to save

money for their future.

- b. The District already has functioning environmental committees at all sectors operating around Lake Kivu. Those committees have started to raise public awareness and have promised full participation in the implementation of the project.
 - c. In order to help those environmental committees liaise with the district with local population; the project will increase environmental awareness of the committees and the private sector partners by training each committee so that they can effectively oversee the interventions concerning the project.
 - d. Agreements specifying all the interventions will be drawn up and signed between the district authorities and the target communities to ensure commitment on both sides.
2. The project will use local labour for project implementation to provide income for poor households.
- a. In each area the elected management committees will be responsible for hiring and managing local labourers to complete the work in collaboration with the local authority.
The committees will report on a weekly basis the number of people and days worked (this will be documented with signed timesheets) along with an update on activities completed. The District Forestry, Environment Officers and Environment Facilitator will visit each site on a weekly basis to verify the reports, and the permanent secretariat of project executive committee will analyse reports, conduct field verification not less than two times per week. Manpower recruitment will be based on the Ubudehe categories, land ownership at the first level, gender and youth oriented selection with high Labour intensity approach will be used.
The project will disburse the funds for wages to the labourers every month through their bank accounts.
 - b. Cooperatives, women and youth which are the majority of the population will be involved in tree planting and terrace development.
3. The project will outsource water harvesting works to technical specialists.
- a. The work will be tendered according to Government procedures.
 - i. A procurement plan is prepared,
 - ii. The invitation to tender is published for 30 days,
 - iii. The tenders are opened in a meeting with all the applicants and the Tender Committee,
 - iv. The provisional result is communicated to all the applicants,
 - v. The applicants have 7 days to appeal the decision, and then a final notification is sent to all the applicants;
 - vi. If a guarantee is required, the successful bidder has 15 days to secure it,
 - vii. Then the Contract negotiation and signing follows.
 - b. The contract implementation will be monitored by an independent third party hired by the project (using the above process) in close collaboration with the District technicians sector and cell leaders, partners and the community management committees.
4. Livelihood support will be market-oriented and targeted towards viable, climate resilient income generating activities (IGAs).

- a. Opportunities already identified by beneficiaries include fish farming, improving banana plantations and domestic animals. These opportunities are market oriented and ensure long term viability once supported.
- b. The project will work through organised groups including cooperatives to extend its reach and provide cost effective support services.

The project objectives will be achieved through the following outputs:

Output 1: Land management and soil erosion control strengthened with 45,79 % of the total budget which equates a lump sum of 381, 525,000 FRW

Output 2: Alternative sources of energy introduced and rainwater harvesting systems installed with 13,32% of the total budget which equals to 111,000,000rwf

Output	Activity	Target	Budget (rwf)	Responsibility
Alternative sources of energy introduced and rainwater harvesting systems installed	Construction of biogas digesters in Murenge Kamuhoza Villages (8m ³)	60	36,000,000	FONERWA and District
	Construction of rainwater harvesting tanks in Murenge and Kamuhoza Villages	150	75,000,000	FONERWA and District

This output involves constructing 60 bio-digesters and their operational system, 150 rainwater harvesting tanks and their operational system. Activities under this output are expected to start by the second quarter of the first year and will be completed in the fourth quarter of the second year. It will be measured using the following indicators:

Output 3: Livelihood opportunities and food security focusing on vulnerable groups enhanced and sustained with 24,3% of the total budget which equals to 202,424,000rwf

Social livelihood will be improved by providing 240 pigs to vulnerable communities in the village, installation of floating cages in lake Kivu to reinforce nutrition, alternative off farm job creation and increased productivity of fish in lake Kivu. Cows will be distributed to enhance bio digester functionality and nutrient source from milk to beneficiaries and their neighbours. Finally, community awareness will be raised through environment and climate change training and workshop. The table below summarizes the above information

Output	Activity	Target	Budget	RESPONSIBILITY
Livelihood opportunities and food security with a focus on vulnerable groups	purchase and distribution of domestic animals	300	57,000,000	FONERWA and Nyamasheke district
	purchasing and installation of floating cages	40	100,624,000	FONERWA & NYAMASHEKE DISTRICT

enhanced and sustained	Strengthening model banana field on progressive terraces	2	26,400,000	NYAMASHEKE DISTRICT
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Output 4:Project grant efficiently managed and coordinated with 16.59% of total budget which equates to 138,225,000rwf

This output will be achieved through the establishment of a project team (Project Manager, the monitoring and evaluation officer). It will be measured using two indicators which are: the budget execution rate and the total number of reports produced and the level of the implementation of project activities.

The project will adopt a participatory approach both in the community and District partners. The role of the communities and partners will be:

1. Recipient of the project actions
2. Implementation of the project actions
3. Provide the technical skills required in the implementation of the project actions
4. Contribute to the required resources by providing labour or other requirements needed for the functioning of the project.
5. Advisory Role especially in conflict resolution

In addition lesson learning will be delivered using radio talk, posters and journals.

Q 2.4 How does the project address cross-cutting issues such as gender and youth?

The project targets households living in the two villages and some activities of ravine rehabilitation and progress terraces which will be carried out both within and outside the villages. The provision of rainwater harvesting systems and biogas plants will reduce the time women and youth spend collecting water and wood for fuel. Since women are the primary users and managers of energy resources, the adoption of biogas technology and other project benefit largely depends on their needs and interests. Even though men play the primary role in decision-making at household and community level, project outcome will be greatly hampered if the women are neglected. Hence, while planning for project interventions, women’s needs and priorities were taken into account. Ideally, women’s active participation in alternative energy initiatives including planning and energy based socio-economic activities will help women both to become empowered and to sustain the whole biogas system. Finally The project will reserve some positions for women and youth so that they assume a leadership role in the project

Q 2.5 Who are the stakeholders affected by the problem, and who are the stakeholders influential in solving the problem? How have they been incorporated and involved in project design and delivery?

Stakeholders affected by the problem : Communities of Nyabitekero in Genaral, Local communities were the first to identify soil erosion and associated climate change issues because their agricultural productivity was decreasing excessively. They asked help to the local authority who in turn transmitted their concerns to the district. During project design the local community was consulted through village leaders, environment committees, youth council and women council at sector and cell level they participate actively in raising the public awareness and provide suggestions continuously. They stated that erosion, access to clean water, deforestation

directly affects them, reducing production of food in the household ,generating climate sensitive diseases(waterborne diseases),change in rainfall and lack of alternative jobs other than rainfed farming. These problems led to high levels of youth unemployment and disaffection.

Community commitment during project design are summarised bellow:

1. Community members will carry out all the project activities through cooperatives. Through consultations the following recommendations were made to ensure that the built infrastructure is well protected and maintained.
 - a. Maintenance: a control committee will be set up and all members will contribute a minimal fee (1000rwf/month) to ensure maintenance is done
 - b. Cooperatives will be established at village levels as channel of project activities implementation and sustainability.
2. Members in the communities will participate in the different activities of the project ; preparing of nursery beds, terracing and maintenance of systems like rainwater harvesting, bio-digesters, planting and maintenance of agro forestry trees and shrubs that will serve for feeding cows.
3. To provide land for some activity implementation.
4. To participate in conflict resolution that can be raised during project activities execution.

District authority, MINAGRI, MINIRENA and REG

Those institutions have in common the loss of time; financial and material efforts spent in trying resolve or shrink the negative impact of land degradation, deforestation, and social livelihood due to erosion tree cutting for firewood, and increased poverty rate(63% EICV3) around the target area

In the project design, The district authority delegated a team among its technicians to prepare the project document and to follow up its progress at every step of the road. Those other institutions inspired for example MINIRENA in National forestry and water Policy was helpful, MINIRENA has also elaborated principles and regulations to manage natural resources exploitation which are helpful in the project design and also will be consulted during implementation. MINAGRI has also elaborated principles and regulations to manage and resolve problems related to soil erosion through anti – erosion practices

Influential stakeholders in project implementation:

1. Local community

In the project delivery phase, the local environmental committees, composed of the local people, will continue to play a very important role in involving the entire local community in the implementation of the project. We are confident of the project sustainability because in the project conception phase the local people have been consulted and their suggestions were incorporated in this project document.(cfr their participation above)

Private Sector

- 1.KOAIKA (cooperative of tree nursery preparation in Kagano)
- 2.KOBICYA(cooperative of Tree nursery preparation and forest management)
- 3.TWITEZIMBERE KU BIDUKIKIJE(cooperative of Fishing and environment protection in Nyabitekeri sector)
- 4.TWONGERIBIDUKIKIJE (cooperative of Tree nursery and land management in Nyabitekeri Sector)

5. TUGANAMA JYAMBERE (cooperative of tree nursery preparation in Nyabitekeri sector)

6. COKINYA (cooperative of fishing and environment protection in Nyabitekeri)

1. District

The district staff team (District Technical Team) will be responsible for the financial and technical management and coordinating all stakeholders. They will also ensure the long-term sustainability of the project through a well-planned decentralized follow-up plan.

2. MINAGRI

MINAGRI will be involved in the project implementation by earmarking into activities related to erosion control banana field model plantation and by providing technical support to progressive terraces.

3. FONERWA

They will provide Financial Support and reports of the monitoring and evaluation team will be provided to them.

4. JADF (Joint Action Development Forum) members have participated in a meeting invited to look at how well the project activities can be planned and implemented, and they committed themselves to provide the following technical support.

1. REG focal point in charge biogas construction: Technical support in maintenance of Bio digesters.
2. TUBURA: will assist in delivering quality fertiliser for agricultural
3. SACCO NYABITEKERI: facilitate Formation of credit and saving groups for vulnerable households
4. Partners: Green Growth Advocate, Green Cover Initiative, APEFA

Q 2.6	How will the benefits of the project be sustained after FONERWA funding comes to an end?
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The participatory approach and job created for local communities of the project will ensure that positive outcomes are sustained by the community beyond the lifetime of the project. At the end of the project funding, the management will be assured mostly by the beneficiaries through management committees established and the monitoring of trees by local population sensitized by the environmental committees. An advantage we have in Rwanda is the community work (Umuganda) which will be organized on the target area of the project every time the local monitoring committee will deem necessary.

The District will remain responsible of the monitoring and proper project implementation and signing of MoUs with the partners. Key elements of the project are embedded in the District Development Plan and project targets will be included in District Performance Contract every year, thus district technicians in charge of environment and natural resources will supervise the project as much as possible to verify everything is going according to the plan.

Sustainability of project is mainly based on the following aspect:

1. Institutional sustainability: Functional institutions (Nyamasheke District and Nyabitekeri sector) in partnership with DJAF and community will continue sustaining project activities after the project ends by providing training to Women and youth entrepreneurs and cooperatives on how to access and manage financial services.
2. Household and community resilience: Resilient communities will be readily able to

anticipate and adapt to change through clear decision-making processes, collaboration, and management of resources internal and external to the community..

3. Environmental sustainability: Intervention area will be environmentally sustainable and will continue to maintain a stable resource base, avoid overexploitation of renewable resources and preserve biodiversity.
4. Structural change : The structural dimensions of poverty are addressed through the empowerment of poor and marginalized rural households. Project stakeholders Formation of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAS) and support to microfinance and involvement in climate business opportunity.

Q 2.7 **What** is the scope for income generation from the project?

The income will be generated by the project through:

1. Job creation for local people for the project implementation
2. selling milk products and piglets
3. The pennisetum (imbingo) are valuable grazing fodders which will be rationally exploited by the local farmers in a way to reduce the natural resources overexploitation. It also is a source of business by the fact that the owners can sell the surplus to others in need.
4. The sustainable increased agricultural yields from improved soil fertility (due to soil erosion control and nitrogen fixing agro forestry trees and also the leaves fertilizing capacity) will increase the incomes generation of the local community.
5. Increased water access of local people for domestic use while reducing the risks of depleting lake kivu watershed's water bodies.
6. In the long term, as lake kivu is among the Important Birds areas (IBAs classification by RDB) tourists will be attracted and they will spent a considerable amount of money when the project will be fully completed.
7. Fish productivity increased will be sold and eaten to reduce malnutrition in the area Some of the agro forestry trees will be exploited rationally depending on their qualities (wood products, timber fruits ...)

Project benefits are summarised below:

Activity	Income generation
Land management by Terracing	Reduced soil loss by erosion at the same time creating jobs for 500 job with daily income of 1200rwf/day.
Fruit tree planting	Fruit tree planting will contribute not only to soil erosion control but also the market value of 1kg of fruit (orange) is approximately 1200 Rwf (District Agronomist Data).
Forest provision(300ha) planting	Forest provision to produce timber and charcoal. Local community will get benefit trough selling timber (6000rwf/stere) and 6500rwf/sac of charcoal).
Biogas installation	Manure produced by bio digester will improve Agriculture productivity of managed land terraces (400ha). The productivity of one hectare of progressive terraces produces 10tones of banana/year. The market value of 1kg is approximately 300rwf.
Cows provision	The Project expects to provide cows in order to make biogas operational, each cow is expected to produce about 12L of milk/day and the market value of milk is 300rwf/L.

Pigs provision	After 6months a pig will give birth of 20 piglets (average) sold to generate money. The value of one piglet is estimated at 20,000Rwf	
Q 2.8	Preparation: Has a feasibility or pre-feasibility study been conducted (<i>If yes, then please attach a copy to this PD</i>)?	
Feasibility study not required for this kind of project.		
Q 2.9	Preparation: Are there any outstanding regulatory or legal requirements that need to be met before the project can proceed (<i>access to land, planning consent, use of new technologies</i>)?	
No, there are no legal or regulatory requirements which are needed to be met before the project implementation.		
Q 2.10	Preparation: Has an Environmental Impact Assessment been conducted for the project (<i>If yes, then please attach a copy to this PD</i>)?	
The Environmental Impact Assessment is not needed for this project, reference made to the Organic Law N° 04/2005 of 08/04/2005 determining the modalities of protection, conservation and promotion of environment in Rwanda.		
Q 2.11	How will the performance of the project be monitored and evaluated (<i>both during and after the project</i>)? Explain the monitoring system below and then fill in the budgeted M&E Plan (in the table below – example activities listed for information purposes only).	
<p>During the project implementation period, the monitoring and evaluation will be done as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The technicians hired to supervise the works at the field will quantify all activities and will report to the project manager every day ; ➤ After compiling reports from technicians, project manager will share weekly and monthly consolidated report highlights to the district coordination team ➤ The project coordination team will monthly monitor and evaluate the progress of the project implementation according to the information provided in the weekly and monthly report by project manager. <p>Monthly progress reports of activities will be prepared and presented by the project manager to the steering committee for scrutiny and approval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ After approval the quarterly progress reports will then be submitted to FONERWA ➤ The project steering committee will ensure that lessons learned in the course of actions of one quarter are taken into consideration during the planning and execution of the following quarter ➤ At the end of each year an annual meeting will report the progress and analyze it based on the set targets in the log-frame. The results will be shared with all key stakeholders through workshops and community meetings to reinforce public participation and make adjustments where needed for an effective implementation. ➤ A Final evaluation will be conducted by an independent consultant who will present the findings to FONERWA, and the District. <p>Beyond the lifetime of the project the District environment and natural resources officers will continue to monitor the ongoing operation and maintenance activities in conjunction with the different committees established at village and sectors level. It should be noted that the project actions will be implemented through cooperatives. The experience of previous projects (such as the DEMP project) has proved that at the end of such project the member of the cooperatives is fully technically and financially empowered. For all the entire lifespan of the</p>		

project contracts of performance will be signed with all stakeholders benefiting or involved in the implementation of this project. This way specific working relationship will be defined through developing and signing Memorandum of Understanding whenever it deems necessary. This will in turn insure the continuity of the project beyond the support received from this project as it will clearly be stipulated in the different agreements.

M&E Activity	Responsible person	Timeframe	Budget
Mid Term evaluation	District	Quarter 1 (2016)	2,320,000rwf
Quarterly steering and executive committee meeting	District technical team	Quarterly	3,000,000rwf
Final Evaluation	FONERWA and District	Quarter 3 & 4 for year Q(1-3) 2017	1,500,000 rwf

Q 2.12 **How** will you involve the beneficiaries and other stakeholders in monitoring and evaluation?

The stakeholders of this project will be involved in monitoring and evaluation as follow:

- Local management committees will be elected among the beneficiaries; they will ensure that all activities go well as planned, and those committees will have responsibility for daily monitoring and weekly reporting as focal points at each village;
- The project will facilitate the capacity building in a way to improve the environment management skills of local people as well as monitoring on site activities. The project benefits are diversified with the possibility to improve social livelihood when properly monitored.
- All stakeholders will participate in M&E through open day organised at sector and district level, general assembly and validation of monitoring reports;

The multi-disciplinary team from different stakeholders notably government institutions and private sector will annually assess the implementation approach and achievements and recommend necessary amelioration steps and share the report with all stakeholders for further suggestions

Q 2.13 **Which** Output from the FONERWA's overarching M&E framework will be contributed to in the project's M&E Framework (*if possible choose an indicator from FONERWA's M&E framework*)?

The project will contribute to FONERWA Output 1: Conservation and management of natural resources strengthened and sustainable as a result of Fund.

Output Indicators include: output indicator 1.1

- Area (ha) covered with progressive terraces ;

however this project contribute to renewable energy the second output of FONERWA

Q 2.14 **Duplication** of project with other funding sources - all relevant potentially overlapping projects need to be identified and the areas of overlap and complementarity identified, drawing lessons and establishing a framework for coordination during implementation. Please provide a summary of recently concluded, ongoing, and pipeline projects that are relevant to the proposed project in the table below.

Project	Description	Timing and geographic coverage	Potential duplication and synergies
PAREF	Reforestation(beating up)	June 2016	The project can be implemented in other sites with similar problems and will be increasing the areas of forestry cover initiated by PAREF. The project intends to plant also bamboo and rehabilitation of ravines in the area no covered by PAREF.
Q 2.15	Lesson Learning: Please explain how the learning from this project will be disseminated and shared during (and at the end) of the project, and to whom this information will target (<i>e.g. Project stakeholders and others outside the project</i>)		
<p>The lessons will be disseminated using:</p> <p>Progressive reports to stakeholders and decision makers where challenges encountered will be raised and recommendations corresponding will be shared;</p> <p>Articles will be published regularly on the District website for all stakeholders including researchers, policy makers;</p> <p>Radio broadcasting will be disseminated for local community who don't access internet on a daily basis;</p> <p>Posters and leaflets in local language will be used for local community members;</p> <p>Lesson learning meetings and workshops with all stakeholders will be organized;</p> <p>Cross visits for observation and experience sharing with beneficiaries and other farmers in the District will be organized.</p> <p>Partnership with other District like Kamonyi and Gatsibo will lead to further Dissemination of experiences and good practices among Districts.</p> <p>After this project, documents will be accessed because they will be saved electronically in the form of soft copies and other hard copies will be stored in the district's archives.</p>			
Q 2.16	RiskManagement: Please outline the main risks to the successful delivery of this project indicating whether they are high, medium or low. If the risks are outside your direct control, how will the project be designed to address them?		
Risk description	Category (political, operational, financial, environmental)	Risk level (low, medium high)	Mitigation
Lack good quality seeds on the market and delay in nursery preparation	Operational	Low	- Maintain contact with past provider(RAB) Tender process on time -and close cooperation with cooperative which deals with nursery preparation
Late procurement due to	Operational	Low	Early procurement implementation

incompatibility of project implementation plan and Annual procurement plan in the District			
Poor maintenance of installed infrastructures	Operational	Medium	Raise the ownership of the local authorities signing Contracts with beneficiaries for maintenance will be also used;

Q 2.17 **Risk Management:**What specific risks, if any, does your project pose to the environment, people or institutions affected by the project and how will these be managed and mitigated?

Risk	Risk level (low, medium high)	Mitigation
There is no identified risk of this project either on environment ,people or institution since the project will have positive environmental impacts in the form of improved rainwater harvesting and soil quality due to reduced erosion, and pollution in project areas, and also this will contribute to the improved biodiversity through forestation activities and conservation of aquatic biodiversity which contribute to the climate change mitigation	-----	-----

SECTION 3: PROJECT BUDGET AND VALUE FOR MONEY

Q 3.1 **What** is the total cost of the project (RWF; provide total cost for each year of the project disaggregated by capital and recurrent expenditure)?

Budget	2015	2016	2017
Recurrent	34,916,250 Rfw	59,532,500 rfw	43,776,250 Rfw
Capital	260,025,000 Rfw	418,324,000 rfw	16,600,000Rfw
TOTAL	294,941,250 Rfw	477,856,500rfw	60,376,250Rfw

Q 3.2 What is the total amount requested from FONERWA (RWF; provide financing needs for each year of the project)?

The total amount requested from FONERWA is as follows:

Budget	2015	2016	2017
Recurrent	25,100,000Rwf	48,700,000 Rwf	33,800,000 Rwf
Capital	229,450,000Rwf	377,824,000 Rfw	10,250,000FRW
TOTAL	254,550,000 Rwf	426,524,000 RWF	44,050,000Rfw

Q 3.3 List all other sources of funding. Note whether the status of other funding sources (*i.e. Whether the money has been approved or is awaiting authorisation*)

There is no other source of funding except the contribution of District on this project

Q 3.4 Additionality: Explain why the project can not be fully financed by other sources than FONERWA?

Most of the district budget comes from the taxes and the central government annual budget support. However due to budgetary constraint, the district gets frustrated by insufficient funds which propels the district to outsource financial support from external funders to beef up the gap. It is in line with this that the district is approaching FONERWA as objectives and actions of this project align with those of FONERWA mainly on its output 1: **Conservation and management of natural resources strengthened and sustained as a result of the Fund.**

Q 3.5 What non-financial support is needed to implement the project? What is the best way for FONERWA to deliver this support?

FONERWA can support the project in the following:

- Lesson learning events (with other FONERWA supported projects)
- Technical support during project implementation (Monitoring and Evaluation Reporting).

Q 3.6 Value for Money (Economy):
 i) Briefly describe how the required inputs have been identified and how the G or procurement procedures will be used to ensure they are obtained cost effectively
 ii) Provide identified unit cost measures or selected project outputs? (Please see VfM guidelines on how to determine these. Further guidance from the FONERWA Secretariat is available)

l)) Inputs will be procured using the Rwandan Government Procurement Procedures as outlined below:

- i. A procurement plan is prepared,
- ii. the invitation to tender is published for 30 days,
- iii. the tenders are opened in a meeting with all the applicants and the Tender Committee,
- iv. The tender committee evaluates the bids and recommends the successful bidder
- v. the provisional result is communicated to all the applicants,

- vi. the applicants have 7 days to appeal the decision, and then a final notification is sent to all the applicants;
- vii. if a guarantee is required, the successful bidder has 15 days to secure it,
- viii. Then the Contract negotiation and signing follows.

Different procurement procedures will be applied depending on the nature of the tender.

II)

Output indicator	Quantity	Total cost	Unit cost
Number of ha of terraces constructed			
a) Progressive terraces	400	120,000,000	300,000
b) Tree planting(agro forestry) and maintenance for 2 years	300,000	60,000,000	200

Q 3.7 **Value for Money (Efficiency):**
 i) Briefly explain how the provision and operation of project inputs produce the expected outputs
 ii) What is the Net Present Value (NPV) and benefit cost ratio for this project (Please see VfM guidelines on how to determine these measures. Further guidance from the FONERWA Secretariat is available)?

i) The right inputs to produce the high quality of the outputs will be procured. The project team will ensure that those inputs are processed efficiently to generate the desired outputs
 ii) NPV= 715,586,089 RWF
 BCR= 2.07

Q 3.8 **Value for Money (Effectiveness):**
 How does your project demonstrate effectiveness:
 - How will it show the outputs meet the project objectives?
 - Which indicators will you measure to demonstrate effectiveness?

- The overall objective of the project is to reduce vulnerability to climate change impact and poverty in Nyabitekeri Sector of Nyamasheke District. Four outputs formulated under this project, each contribute directly to this objective. The set output indicators are quantifiable and easy to verify.
 - The following outcome indicators will be measured to demonstrate effectiveness:
 Area of land secured against Erosion (ha) and number number of HH benefited gas from biogas digester (reference made to the log-frame in the section of outcome indicator 1.1 and 1.2).
- As the value for money refers to economy, efficiency and effectiveness of a given project; this project justifies the value for money considering the estimated results to be achieved and money allocated to each output.
 This money has been calculated economically, means to use project inputs efficiently and effectively. For example, the cost of terracing 1 Ha or planting trees on 1Ha has been estimated taking reference to MINAGRI’s cost and the number of man days to be engaged to accomplish a concerned activity.(e.g: 1 Ha of progressive terracing for 300,000 Frw; the man days involved are estimated at 330 to 350).

ATTACH ANNEXES HERE TO THE PD APPLICATION– *these can be accepted as separate files but clearly organise and identify the annexes so they are easy to refer to.*

Annex 1. Project management excel sheet (,log -frame ,CBA, Unit cost ,budget, budget summary, workplan ..)